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SEC. 27. The height of every house or edifice measured from the middle point of its façade between the level of the sidewalk and the roof line shall not exceed the following dimensions taken with relation to the width of the road or street: A height of 20 meters for a road or street not exceeding 10 meters wide; a height of 30 meters for a road or street not exceeding 15 meters wide; and a height equal to twice the width for a road or street exceeding 15 meters wide.

SEC. 28. Every newly built house or edifice of more than three stories shall be made fireproof and shall be provided with a fire escape on each floor.

SEC. 29. The floors of the ground-floor rooms shall be raised above the level of the yard, and this in turn above the street level, and where this is not feasible, direct authorization shall be given by the department of sanitation, who shall dictate the measures necessary to be adopted in each case with relation to these regulations and shall see that they be obeyed. Said floors shall be built of concrete or other approved impermeable material, the right being reserved to floor same with boards in rat-proof style. Where wooden floors for the lower-story rooms are allowed, they shall be constructed in accordance with sanitary regulation No. 3, entitled "Rat proofing of all buildings and outhouses in Porto Rico, as amended January 2, 1913." The floors of courtyards shall be made of cement or other impermeable material and shall have sufficient slope to insure drainage, provided that there may be spaces for grass plots or flowers if the same are kept in good condition.

SEC. 30. The discharge pipes from roofs, sheds, flat roofs, water-closets, urinals, sinks, and drains shall be of cast iron or such other material as shall be approved by the director of sanitation, and their location shall be approved by the director of sanitation.

SEC. 31. The room in which a latrine is installed shall be in the yard or in any other light and well-ventilated place, the floor shall be of concrete or other impermeable material, and the total area shall be at least  $1\frac{1}{2}$  square meters. It shall be provided with a door of proportionate size and with an opening 60 centimeters square immediately beneath the roof or covering. Where there is no aqueduct, said place shall be completely separated by a partition wall from the kitchen, dining room, sleeping rooms, and pantry.

SEC. 32. Every infraction of any of the provisions of these regulations shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of section 33 of "A law to reorganize the service of sanitation," approved March 14, 1912, and in defect of this shall be liable to punishment as under the Civil Code.

SEC. 33. Every ordinance or regulation not in accord with this regulation is hereby annulled. These rules and regulations shall have the force and effect of law as soon as approved by the executive council and promulgated and published in accordance with the provisions of section 13 of "A law to reorganize the service of sanitation," approved March 14, 1912.

#### **Rat Proofing of Buildings. (Proclamation Jan. 28, 1913.)**

The following amendments to sections 2, 4, 7, and 10 of Sanitation Rules and Regulations No. 3, as promulgated in Administrative Bulletin No. 45, having been approved by the Executive Council on January 24, 1913, are hereby promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned:

SECTION 1. Sections 2, 4, 7, and 10 of the rules and regulations entitled "Sanitary Rules and Regulations No. 3, governing the construction and making rat proof of all buildings and outhouses in the island of Porto Rico," approved July 11, 1912, are hereby amended in the following manner:

"SEC. 2. In houses and buildings already constructed the following rules shall be observed:

"Dwelling houses and buildings intended for dry goods stores, warehouses, or factories therefor, dressmaking establishments, banks, and offices which have the floor

of the lower story of wood shall be made rat proof by (1) raising the floor to a height of at least 2 feet from the ground, with all underpinnings free, or (2) shall have all space beneath flooring made rat proof by a foundation wall of stone or concrete extending below the surface of the ground to a depth of 2 feet and fitting flush to floor of house. All decayed wood must be replaced.

"SEC. 4. Roofs, garrets, courtyards, yards, alleys, cellars, and any other open space belonging to houses or buildings must be kept free from food, garbage, forage, and other material which may serve as food or as a refuge for rats. All masonry walls surrounding courtyards and yards which are not in good condition shall be made rat proof by being reinforced on the inner side with concrete to a depth of 2 feet below surface and 2 feet above level of ground.

"SEC. 7. Every building the lower story of which is not intended for any of the uses specified in section 2 of these rules and regulations shall have the floor of the said lower story constructed in the following manner:

"(a) Those intended for markets, piers, or storehouses for provisions at wholesale must necessarily have the floor of the lower story of concrete.

"(b) Buildings intended for any other use shall also have the floor of concrete or plaster, except in localities in which, due to the nature of the ground or to the natural situation, the lower story of the building is at a height greater than 2 feet above the level of the ground, in which case wooden floors may be used: *Provided*, That the distance between the ground and the said floor be maintained (at least on three of its sides) absolutely free and with all underpinnings free: *Provided further*, That if it should have one or more of its sides at a height less than 2 feet the same must rest upon a wall of stone or concrete, which shall extend below the surface of the ground to a depth of 2 feet and be raised 2 feet above the level of same.

"(c) Buildings the lateral and rear walls of which are below the level of the ground or street must necessarily have the floor of concrete or plaster, surrounded by a concrete or masonry wall extending 2 feet above the level of the floor and 2 feet below the surface of same.

"SEC. 10. Stables and stalls within the city limits must fulfill the following conditions:

"1. Each horse cared for shall have a space of not less than 5 square meters.

"2. The floor shall be of concrete and with an adequate slope as of one-eighth of an inch per foot and with a wall of concrete or stone extending 2 feet below the surface of the ground.

"3. Upon this concrete floor may be placed planks for a floor for the horses; this to be made in sections so that it may be easily raised. The boards which form the floor shall be separated from each other by at least 2 inches.

"4. The sections or parts of the floor must be raised once a week in order to do the necessary cleaning.

"5. Each stable shall be provided with a well, lined with cement, in which to deposit the manure, the well to have a capacity of at least one-fourth of a cubic meter for each horse. Said receptacle shall have a tight-fitting cover divided into two sections.

"6. The manure shall be placed in said receptacles and carefully covered. The cleaning of said wells or receptacles shall be done once a week and the manure carried to the place which the director of sanitation may designate.

"7. The stable, stall, and manger and their surroundings must be kept strictly clean.

"8. Grain to be used as food for the live stock shall be kept in a rat-proof box.

"9. Each manger shall be placed at a minimum distance of 2 feet from the wall of building and its sides shall have a slope of 2 inches toward the bottom and shall be covered with tin or zinc, and the said manger shall be at least 18 inches deep to avoid the spilling of food."